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The History of False Patriotism in the Republic of Carthage, continued.



HERE is nothing more common in the Roman Historians, than very bitter Invectives against the Perfidy of the Carthaginians; and the Credit which these elegant Writers have so generally attained, hath render'd *Punica Fides*, a Proverbial Expression, to express not any kind of Faith but absolute Treachery. Those however who have taken Pains to examine and compare Facts, with a strict View to Truth, have long ago discovered that Roman Ambition deserved as severe Epithets as *Punic Faith*; and that even in this Point they were not behind hand with the Carthaginians, but preferred, on many Occasions, their Interest to their Treaties. I have been led into these Reflections from the Nature of my Design, which is to shew what was true Patriotism in Carthage; what false, and how the latter got the better of the former.

AFTER the first Punic War, which ended to the Disadvantage of the Carthaginians, the Romans, without Regard to the League they had made, added the Island of Sardinia to their Dominions which had been long in the Possession of the Republic of Carthage. This gave the true Patriots in that State to apprehend, that the Friendship of Rome was not to be depended on; that her Ambition made her look on Carthage as a Rival, to be first weakened and then destroyed; and that to prevent these Schemes from taking Effect, the only Method which could be pursued, was to counter-work them by increasing, during the Interval of Peace, the Strength and Power of Carthage; and if Occasion should offer, to let slip no Opportunity of depressing the Roman Power. Hamilcar, surnamed *Barcas*, was at the Head of the Party, who thought and intended thus. He was opposed frequently by Hanno, a Man of small Capacity in War, an eloquent Speaker and Popular; one who loved Peace, because while that continued, he was sure to have a great Share in publick Affairs. Hannibal however, as he was universally allowed to be a true Lover of his Country, was intrusted with the Command of the Army in Spain, where he greatly increased the Authority of that State; and where at last he died as he had lived in the Service of Carthage. He was succeeded in his Command by his Son-in-Law Asdrubal, who trod close in his Footsteps, improved the Hints he had received from him, and maintained the Affairs of his Country in a flourishing Condition, till he was removed by a sudden and violent Death. In his Stead the Army elected Hannibal the Son of Hamilcar, the News of which when it arrived at Carthage, mightily displeased Hanno and his Faction; who would fain have persuaded the Senate and People, that these hereditary Honours would swell the *Barcine House* to a dangerous Degree of Greatness. This was at that Time disregarded, and the Command vested in Hannibal confirmed. Henceforth Things went well, the Senate and People saw clearly their own Interest, to which nothing was so formidable as the Roman Grandeur, a Thing to which they had nothing to oppose but the Abilities of the *Barcine Family*.

HANNIBAL was about Six and Twenty Years old when the supreme Command of the Carthaginian Forces in Spain came into his Hands. He had, during the Time he served under Asdrubal, given pregnant Proofs of high Courage and a most undaunted Spirit. Those with whom he had to deal in Spain, conceived great Hopes from the known Liveliness of his Temper; but he soon convinced them of their Mistake. From the Moment he assumed the chief Command, his Disposition seem'd to be new moulded: He was no longer a daring Partizan, but a wise, a prudent, nay more, a most cautious General. He discovered Talents alike suited to Civil and Military Affairs. He took as much Care of the Finances, as of his Soldiers Pay, and was no less careful as a Governor, than vigilant as a Commander.

It was no wonder that the Romans began quickly to be jealous of so eminent a Person, whom they knew to be an open Enemy to their State, sworn so to

be by his Father at Nine Years old, from a Prospect that the Power of Rome would be one Day fatal to his Country. The Enmity of the Romans, however, was for some time disappointed of any Grounds to work on, by the Skill and Silence of Hannibal. He intended to avenge his Country on the Romans, but he kept that Intention within his own Breast; prosecuted his Affairs in Spain with Diligence, and when he had brought all Things into Order made War, not without plausible Pretences, on the *Saguntines*, who were the Allies of Rome. Upon this the Romans took fire; but instead of sending an Army to relieve their Confederates, they sent a solemn Embassy to Carthage, where they had before demanded Hannibal to be given up to them, and now insisted that this Republic should undo all that he had done; charging them with *Perfidy* in attacking their Allies contrary to the Terms of their League, and threatening them in high Language, if they did not give them immediate Satisfaction. Hanno and his Faction were for yielding all Things to the Romans to avoid a War; for Hanno having been once beaten at Sea, could never afterwards conceive that a Carthaginian Captain could conquer; besides, he and his Party abhorred Conquest itself, if it came from the *Barcine Family*: They were therefore open Advocates for publick Peace; in Private, malicious Enemies to him who was to Command in case a War ensued. The People of Carthage however remained firm. As to Perfidy they denied it. Some Craft they owned was used; but this they said was authorized by the Practice of the Romans. The *Saguntines* were not, as they alleged, the Allies of Rome when she concluded a League with Carthage; and tho' they might be afterwards owned for such in the Treaty made with Asdrubal, yet he could have no more Power to bind the State than had the Roman Consul *Lucilius*, whose Agreement Rome had disavow'd. The Carthaginians also took Notice of their being deprived of Sardinia, and hec'd out of Twelve Hundred Talents upon this equitable Maxim: That the Carthaginian Affairs being in Disorder, the Romans would either make what use they pleas'd of Peace, or notwithstanding the Treaty, enter immediately on a new War. The Consequence of these Altercations was, that the Roman Ambassadors before they left Carthage declared War.

HANNIBAL after reducing *Saguntum*, made all the necessary Preparations for his Passage into Italy; this the Romans had held impracticable. However the Carthaginians convinced them of their Error, triumphed over all the Obstacles opposed by Nature, and to the Amazement of the Romans, brought War to their very Doors. Scipio immediately made Head against this bold Invader; but the Romans doubting the Power of this Consul to withstand him, recalled his Colleague *Symphonius*, who from Sicily was to have invaded Africa, that they might have two Walls to protect their Dominions from this unexpected Torment. This Consul performed what they were directed, but with indifferent Success, for in their Turns Hannibal beat them both. *Flaminius*, who was Consul the next Year, had all imaginable Advantage, if he had known how to use it; the Carthaginian Army was mightily diminished, the Remainder, excessively weakened, all the Elephants lost except one, Hannibal himself deprived of an Eye, and nothing left to bear him out but his invincible Courage and his Skill, which was never baffled by Accidents. At the Lake of *Trafymene*, *Flaminius* gave Battle to the Carthaginians, and was entirely defeated, and himself slain; this was entirely owing to the Prudence of Hannibal, who first chose an advantageous Ground for the Strength of his Army, and then counterfeiting a Flight with the Remainder, drew the headstrong Consul into the Jaws of Ruin. He prosecuted his Victory with the same Ability with which he acquired it. The Distress of the Romans appeared by their choosing a Dictator, the superior Qualities of Hannibal stood confest from the Character of this Dictator *Fabius*, esteem'd the Preserver of his Country, not for overcoming, but for avoiding any Engagement with the Carthaginian Captain.

WHEN Hannibal discerned the Policy of the Roman General, he turned all his Care to the Refreshment of his own Soldiers; and he is recorded upon this Occasion, to have shewn himself a Quarter-

master, and even a Farrier, as well as a Governor and a General. When the Winter drew near, and the Country where he was could no longer furnish him with Subsistence, he first sought to draw the Dictator to a Battle; which finding impracticable, he next sought to find out fresh Quarters where he might repose till Spring. This the Romans deem'd impracticable. *Fabius* was possessed of a strong Camp upon the Hills; that Road which of Necessity Hannibal's Army was to take, lay immediately below it. Yet the Carthaginians pass'd without any Molestation; for in a dark Night he caused Two Thousand Head of black Cattle, their Horns garnished with lighted Firebrands, to be lashed up into the Hills. *Fabius* conceived this to be the Prelude of an Assault, and therefore disposed his Troops in such a Manner as might best enable him to defend his Camp. When the Day appeared it revealed the Secret. Hannibal had pass'd the hollow Road, and bore his March directly towards Rome; in which however the Dictator coasted him, and by his Wisdom, brought him into very indifferent Circumstances. The Romans, little pleas'd with this lingering War, committed the Decision of it to their new Consul *Terentius Varro*, who conceiving too highly of the Roman Power, and of Hannibal's Weakness, notwithstanding his Colleagues Persuasions to the contrary, to put all Things to the Hazard of a Battle. This was the famous Battle of *Cannæ*, wherein, by mere dint of Skill, the Carthaginians, with Ten Thousand Horse, and Forty Thousand Foot, defeated an Army of almost double the Number. The Roman Consul, by an unaccountable Fatality, dispos'd his Army in a Manner proper to resist Elephants, of which Hannibal had none, and left his Horse exposed, in which alone lay the Strength of the Carthaginian Army. The Event was, that all the Roman Foot, except Two Thousand, were cut to Pieces, the Consul *Flaminius* slain, and the whole Force of Rome entirely broken. After this Hannibal subdued *Apulia*, and fixed his head Quarters in *Capua*. To such a Height Abroad did this great Captain and noble Patriot, carry the Glory of his Country, which his Father had more than once saved from Ruin, his Brother-in-Law *Asdrubal*, had restored to Power, and his Brethren, as well as himself, had served with Success and Fidelity. His Actions have shewn his Merit. Let us now see in what Light his Countrymen considered them.

R. FREEMAN.

A Dutch Mail arriv'd Yesterday with these Notices.

THE Letters of the 14th ult. O. S. from Petersburg say, that Mr. Pell, Secretary to Mr. Rostkoff, our President at that Court, who dispatched him lately to Constantinople, to give Notice to the British Ambassador there, that the two Maritime Powers had agreed to be Mediators, was stop'd by the Turkish Officer who commands at Jassi in Moldavia, and oblig'd to return to Bender to wait for the Grand Signior's Passport to succeed. A Russian Officer newly arriv'd at Petersburg from the Porte, confirms the great Confusion there; and adds, that the Turkish Troops want both Provisions and Money; that 5000 Men who were canton'd in the Neighbourhood of *Adrianople*, had revolted against their Officers, and that 'twas the general Opinion at Constantinople, that if the new Vizier kept his Place, a Peace might probably be concluded this Campaign.

Those of the 22d ditto from Vienna say, that the Count de Seckendorff has undergone two other Examinations by the Committee of Inquiry, to both which he was conducted as before, by the Captain who has the Care of him; but there was this new Mark of Regard paid to him, viz. That as soon as he came to the Hall, the two Folding Doors were both hung open for his Entrance, and as soon as he had saluted the Committee, they returned him the Compliment, and then he sat down in a Chair facing the Table at which they were plac'd. This was sign'd by the Dispatch which is now used in this Inquiry, that it will be soon over. Their Advices from Transylvania confirm, that the German Troops have drove the Turks from the Posts they had taken on the

the Frontiers of that Province, and had actually taken Possession more in Turkish Wallachia.

The freshest Letters by this Mail from Paris say, that scarce a Day passes, but the Cardinal de Fleury has the Honour of a Visit from the French King.

There's a certain Piece of Intelligence from Brussels of the 13th Inst. N. S. in several of the Foreign Gazettes, which, as we humbly apprehend, deserves the Attention of the Manufacturers and Venders of our Wool and Woollen Goods, as well as the farther Care of the Legislature to prevent, if possible, the Exportation of our Golden Fleece. The Substance of it is this, viz.

When the Count de Harrach, who is Prime Minister to the Archduchess's Governors of the Austrian Netherlands, lately made a Tour to Ghent, the States of the Province of Flanders remonstrated to him, that the Manufactures of the Austrian Netherlands suffered notorious Prejudice by the Preference which both the Court and the Publick gave to foreign Stuffs, over those that were manufactured in the Country, tho' the Woollen Stuffs made there for the Cloathing of the Troops, were every Whitt as good as those of England; that if a Preference so ruinous to the Inhabitants was not remedy'd, 'twas to be fear'd Numbers of them would quit the Country for want of Work, and Money grow scarcer than ever; and that they hop'd the Government would give the necessary Attention to their Representations. Upon this, Orders have been issued to the Manufacturers of Woollen Stuffs at Brussels, Ghent, and Bruges, to make a Piece of Goods proper for cloathing the Troops, and that then the Preference shall be given to the Place that furnishes a Commodity as good and as cheap as the English Clothier.

HOME PORTS.

Dartmouth, March 7. Yesterday sailed hence the Modbury, Grant, for Ireland and Newfoundland; the Dolly, Fathernall, for Ireland and Newfoundland; the Ann, Skinner, and the Port Merchant, Robins, for Newfoundland, all of and from this Place. Just came in the William, Richards, of Milford from London for Cadiz.

Bristol, March 8. This Morning arrived the William and Mary, Brown, from South Carolina; and the Desire from ditto, after a long Passage.

Cowes, March 8. Sunday Night last came in the Foxhunter, Haynes, from London for Gibraltar, with Wheat and Recruits for the Garrison; and Yesterday came in the Factor, Rawlings, from London for Jamaica; the George, Moon, from North Yarmouth, with Corn for Lisbon; this Day the Ransom from London, Artis, for Lisbon; the Lyon of Woodbridge, Willingham, from Bourdeaux for Orders.

Deal, March 9. Wind S. W. No Ship in the Downs. Arrived the Black Prince, Donavan, from Monserat; the Queen Caroline, Snelling, from South Carolina; a Brigantine from Gibraltar, Name unknown.

L O N D O N.

They write from Oxford, that at the Assizes held there on the 1st Instant, a wicked and malicious Prosecution was brought against Mr. John Wyatt, Surveyor of the Duties on Houses for Part of the Counties of Oxford and Worcester (which Place he has enjoy'd upwards of 20 Years) on Pretence of his Shooting a Mare in the Forest of Whichwood in October 1735: But the Indictment appearing to be malicious and Groundless, and the Evidence for the Prosecutor an infamous Fellow, who was lately discharged out of the Fleet Prison, the Grand Jury dismissed the Bill. But their Malice did not stop here, for they preferred a second and a third Bill, wherein the Fact was sworn to be committed on different Days, and in a different Month from the former, which Bills were likewise dismissed by the Honourable Grand Jury with just Indignation, and the Court highly censured such unheard of Proceedings, and honourably acquitted the Defendant, to the great Satisfaction of his Friends and all honest People.

Upon Mr. Wyatt's return home to Leafeld in Oxfordshire, the Bells rung in all the Towns through which he passed, and when he came near Home, he was met by above a Hundred of his Neighbours with Musick playing before them, who expressed their Joy for his Deliverance with loud Acclamations, &c. which concluded with Bonfires, and an Entertainment prepared by Mr. Wyatt for his Friends, and all true Lovers of this Majesty King George, and our happy Constitution.

On Thursday Night last about 10 o'Clock, a Gentleman was knocked down and robbed by two Foot-pads in New-street near Gough Square, Fleet-street, who took from him his Watch, and about 30s. in Money, and made off.

Yesterday Col. De Veil committed one Mary Hampshire to the Gatehouse, for speaking Treasonable Words against his Majesty.

Last Thursday Night died at her House in Dean-street, Soho, Mrs. Knight, Relict of the late Bulstrode Peachy Knight, of Alton in the County of Hants, Esq; Member in the last Parliament for Midhurst in Sussex.

Last Thursday Charles Tyent, Esq; a Gentleman of a plentiful Estate in the County of Leicester, was married at Oxford Chapel to Miss Busby of Grosvener's-street, a young Lady of fine Accomplishments, and said to be a Fortune of 30,000 l.

Mr. L'Enns is appointed Clerk to the Hon. Horatio Walpole, Esq; Usher of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Mr. Thomas Harvey is appointed Office Keeper and Money Porter to the Tellers of his Majesty's Office of Exchequer, in the room of Mr. Horthorne, deceased.

Yesterday William Morgan, Esq; Son of the late Sir William Morgan, Knight of the Bath, lay dangerously ill of the Small Pox at the Lady Morgan's House in New Argyle-street.

Yesterday Morning died at his House at Chelsea, Capt. William Edwill, Capt. of a Company in the Regiment of Foot commanded by Colonel Wentworth.

Yesterday the Rev. Mr. Ewer, lately one of the Masters of Euron School, kiss'd his Majesty's Hand at St. James's, on his being promoted to one of the vacant Canneries of Windsor.

Last Tuesday one of the Officers of his Majesty's Customs, made a considerable Seizure of Tea in an Out-House belonging to a Farmer at Lewisham in Kent.

Yesterday died in an advanced Age, at his House in Clapham, John Love, Esq; formerly an eminent Merchant of this City; a Gentleman whose Behaviour in Life, had gained him the Esteem of all who had the Pleasure of knowing him.

Mr. Gaynam, the wry neck'd Parson, who hath made himself so remarkable for his many Marriages within the Fleet, was lately taken into Execution, for two several Penalties of one hundred Pounds, for marrying without Licences, on a Prosecution from the Commissioners of the Stamp Office, and is now a Prisoner in Ludgate.

Yesterday the Countess of Bellamont lay dangerously ill at her House in Bolton-street.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	03 21	03 35

Bank Stock 142, 141 3 4ths. India 175. South Sea 100 1-4th, 100. Old Annuity 111. New ditto 109 1-8th to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 106. 7 per Cent. Loan 110. 5 per Cent. ditto 99. Royal Assurance 110 1-8th. London Assurance 14 7-8ths to 15. African 14. India Bonds 61. 16s. Prem. South Sea ditto, 3 l. Prem. Bank Circulation 2 l. Prem. Salt Talies 1 to 3 Premium. English Copper 2 l. 18 s. Welsh ditto 15. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-4th per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 3 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 125.

This Day is publish'd,

(Price of the Royal Paper in Sheets, 2 l. 2 s. Middle Paper, 1 l. 11 s. 6 d. Small, 1 l. 6 s.)

Complete in ONE VOLUME, Folio

THE Works of Flavius Josephus, the Jewish Historian, translated exactly from the Greek; with large Notes on the difficult Passages in the Sacred Writings, and this Author: Also parallel Texts of Scripture, the true Chronology adjusted in the Margin, and five complete Indexes. Illustrated with a new and accurate Map of Judea, Plans of the Temple, Tabernacle, and Things therein: With a curious Account of the Jewish Coins, Weights, Measures, Musick, &c. To the Whole is prefix'd, Eight Dissertations relating to Josephus and his Chronology, &c.

By WILLIAM WHISTON, M. A. Sold by John Whiston, at Mr. Boyle's Head in Fleet-street.

Where is just publish'd, by the same Author, Price 1 s. 6 d.
1. An Account of the Demoniacs, and of the Power of casting out Demons by Christians during 400 Years after Christ; with an Appendix concerning Tythes and Oblations.
2. The Primitive Eucharist revived; in Answer to the Plain Account of the Lord's Supper. Pr. 1 s. 6 d.

This Day is Publish'd, [Price 1 s. 6 d.]

AN Enquiry into the Merit of Assassination; with a View to the Character of CASSIUS, and his Designs on the Roman Republick.

By J. CASSIUS, Cassari.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

Where may be had, (Price 1 s.)

The TEARS of the MUSES. A SATIRE.

On Saturday next the 18th of March will be publish'd,

AN Account of the Nature and Quality of the Wool of Great Britain and Ireland, showing the Difference there is between our Wool, and the Wool of France, Flanders, and Holland, &c. and how the Manufactures of those Countries are at this Time supported and carried on by the Help and Assistance of the Wool of Great Britain and Ireland. With an Account of the many different Sorts of Stuffs and Stockings, &c. that are made of the Combing Wool of Great Britain and Ireland.

Shewing the many different Sorts of Trades, Callings, and Handicrafts, that are employ'd in Great Britain, in the managing the Wool, and manufacturing of it from the Sheep Backs to the Ship that carries those Woollen Goods to the foreign Markets; with several other curious Remarks made in the several foreign Towns, where those Woollen Fabrics are carried on, to the Destruction of Old England. Also a Plan, or Proclamation, that was published by the Emperor of Germany in 1731, in the Low Countries, to promote the Woollen Manufactures of Flanders, &c. and the Reasons that first induced the Author to make those Inspections and Observations.

By a Manufacturer of GREAT BRITAIN.

To which is added,

A Scheme to prevent the Owling of Wool for the future to foreign Parts, if put into Execution, in order to be laid before the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain.

Printed for the Author; to be had of Simon Verme, at the Sun in Sweeting's-Alley under the Royal Exchange, London.

An Infallible and Instant Cure

For DEAFNESS, THICKNESS of HEARING, PAIN or NOISE in the EARS, &c. by the true Chymical Specifick DROPS.

WHICH infinitely excel all other Medicines offer'd to the Publick, or known in the whole World; for they directly cure Deafness, be it ever so bad, and all Thickness of Hearing and Noise in the Ears, almost at once, and after all other Means have failed, and without Trouble, or the least Uneasiness whatever, as many Thousands have experienced. They effectually remove all Pain occasion'd by Cold, Stagnation, the Tympanum or Drum of the Ear, free the auditory Nerve from Obstruction, and remedy all Defects of the Hearing Faculty, almost in an Instant, causing those to hear exceeding quick and well, who before were in a Manner totally Deaf.

Hundreds who were so very bad, as not able to hear a Drum when beat close by them, and therefore despair'd of being ever relieved, have been quickly and perfectly cured by them, to their great Joy and Admiration.

In a Word, nothing in Nature can come near them for the certain and almost immediate Cure of DEAFNESS, proceeding from what Cause soever; but the great Efficacy and Reputation they have justly gained for many Years past, have occasion'd (as usual in such Cases) many Counterfeits to come abroad; beware therefore of such Impositions, these excellent and only true Specifick Drops being to be had only, by the Author's Appointment, of the 6-ounce women at the two Blue Posts in Haydon-Yard, in the Minster, 1 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions, and no where else in England.

The Royal BEAUTIFYING FLUID.

SO exceedingly valued by Ladies of Quality and all who have used it, for its transcendent Excellence in Beautifying the Face, Neck, and Hands to the most exquisite Perfection possible, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-yard in the Strand.

It gives an inexpressible fine Air to the Features of the Face on the Spot, and a surprising Handfulness to the Neck and Hands, which it immediately makes exceedingly smooth, fine, and delicately white.

Nothing in the World can sooner or more certainly take away all disagreeable Redness, Spots, Pimples, Heats, Roughness, Morpew, Worms in the Face, Marks of the Small Pox, Sun-burn, or any other Discolouring, nor remove all Wrinkles so perfectly, for it quickly makes the Skin become so incomparably fine, clear, plump, soft, and beautifully fair, as to cause Admiration in the Beholders.

It really gives a most engaging resplendent Brightness to the whole Countenance, and causes sparkling Life, Spirit, a juvenile Bloom to reign in every Feature, and yet is nothing of Paint, but far exceeds it, by its bringing the Skin, whether of the Face, Neck, or Hands, and tho' brown, red or rough, to a natural, youthful Fairness, Smoothness, and most charming Delicacy, which Paint only faintly imitates; neither is this ROYAL BEAUTIFYER prepared from the least Particicle of Mercury, or any Thing Metaline, but is perfectly harmless and may be given inwardly even to Children. It has also a pleasant Scent, will not soil the finest Lawn, and is very agreeable to use.

But these its admirable Properties, by which it vastly exceeds any Thing whatever for the like Purpose, have occasioned many to imitate it under various other Names, beware therefore of such Impositions, the true ROYAL BEAUTIFYING FLUID, that has given such universal Satisfaction to so many Ladies of Distinction, being only to be had at Mr. Radford's Toyshop above-mentioned at 1 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions, and no where else in England.